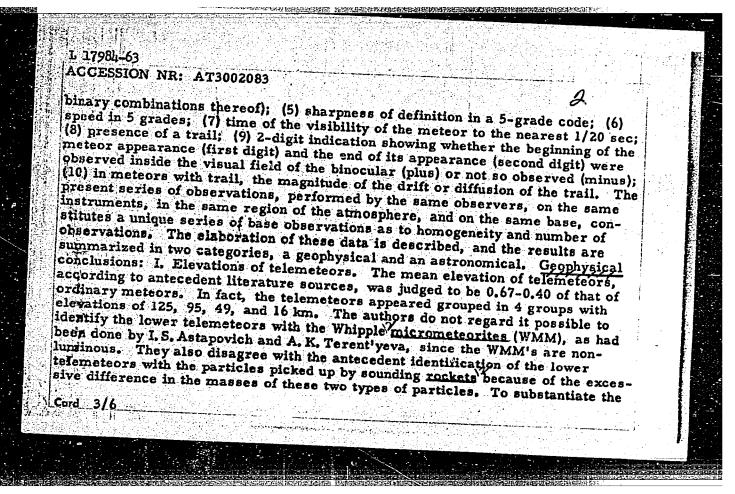
ACCESSION NR: AP5020640	UR/0147/65/000/003/0083/00
AUTHOR: Karayay VI	
AUTHOR: Kesayev, Kh. V.; Latyshev,	L. A.
TITLE: Surface ionization in a por	ous vali
SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhn	
MODIC MARC	1ka,'no. 3, 1965, 83-88
loric racs: ionization coefficient	, surface ionization, porous surface
materials for the details are analyzed	sses occurring within a single capillary of a mainly in view of the frequent use of such conization coefficients
surface ionization bear i	ionization coefficients manufacture of such
and methods are proposed for the app	ionization coefficients. The usual formulas is do take into account the self-consistent fiproximate solution of equations. It is shown that the symplectic equations is shown that the symplectic experience is the symplectic experience of the symplectic experience is shown that the sympl
Working formil-	bly with the everilable and it is shown
to the total number of particles page	ably with the available experimental data. A makes it possible to determine the ratio of ic sing through the capillary. Orig. art. has:
J ligures and 12 formulas.	bas:
ASSOCIATION: none	
	خزاء المخارفية بولانه كالبراق بيرة بازدار البحر ويبيا خزين والساب بالرياز وراسير يستع البراز ورجازه ورخاره ورائع وورسيسات والم

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020640		0			
SUBMITTED: 27Feb64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: SS,EM			
NO REP SOV: 003	OTHER: 004	ATD PRESS: 4077			
		명 중 기존하다. 2012년 - 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12			
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L 17984-63 Fe-4/Po-4/Pq-4		The second secon	AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3	
ACCESSION N	화가 하십시 하네는 이 부탁되었다.		S/2728/62/008/0	00/0125/0174
AUTHORS: Ly	ubarskiy, K.A.;	Laty shev, I. N.		19
TITLE: Resulthe IGY and the	S of investigation	ons of telescopic me	eteors in Turkmenia	76 during
SOURCE: AN	lurkm SSR, Fizi	iko-tekhnicheskiy i	stitut. Timeler er o	10/2 12-
TUPIL TAGS	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	opic meteor, metenition sharpness,	(2) 李 [4] 4 [4] [5] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	
reknnicheskiy in IGY and the IGO program, and, of the telemeteo star magnitude effect, that is	stitut (Physico- The observation addition, a sure, was obtained of the telemeteor	report on systema ed by the Astrophys Technical Institute) lons were performe pplementary param i. 12x80 binocular is registered was 1 rease in star magni- gular speed is still	AS, TurkmSSR, of in accordance will eter, namely, the ester, namely, the second of the control of the second of th	the Fiziko- luring the th the IGY elevation The limiting

L 17984-63 ACCESSION NR: AT3002083 The binoculars were directed exactly at the zenith and were held fixed. The sighting was performed at the prescribed moment according to precalculated ephemerides to ensure accuracy of sighting and accordance between the visual fields of the two observers. The base observations were performed on a 505-m-long base, base azimuth 219 degrees SWNE. This base length was chosen to maximize the atmospheric volume viewed by eac observer and to hold the parallax value greater than the observational errors. The base azimuth was dictated by the morphology of the local terrain and by a desire for an alignment of the base in a direction perpendicular to the predominant direction of the telemeteors (for maximum parallax). Systematic errors were minimized by having the observers alternate between the two observation posts. Each meteor was plotted on a star map from which the positional angle of the meteor (SWNE), the length of the visible path segment, and the right ascension of the point of intersection of the meteor track or its extension with the small circle delta=38 degrees were obtained. It became necessary to deviate from the system of registration proposed in the "Instructions for the observation of meteors during the IGY," because most of the parameters recommended therein are meaningless in the case of a small, closely bounded, field. The journal contains the following entries: (1) Serial number of meteor; (2) time of passage to the nearest minute; (3) brightness to the nearest 0.5; (4) color code (1 - blue, 2 - white, 3 - yellow, 4 - orange, 5 - red, and additive



I 17984-63

AGGESSION NR: AT3002083

conclusions regarding the true elevations of the telemeteors, 195 pairs were analyzed in a parallax catalog (4 pages). The parallax-distribution curve of the telemeteors is found to be practically coincident with the Gaussian errordistribution curves. The mean elevation of the telemeteors (more accurately, the midpoint of their trajectories) is 101 km. Thus the elevation of telemeteors was found to coincide exactly with that of ordinary meteors. II. The midnight effect. An investigation of the sharp, oscillatory, changes in the diurnal cycle of the characteristics of telemeteors at or about the moment of local midnight is attributed to a rise and subsidence of the air at that time. These vertical motions, in conjunction with the resulting Coriolis accelerations arising therein, may explain the alternating westward and eastward changes in the drift of meteor trails. III. Lunar tides. The magnitude of both the lunar and the solar tidal oscillations are analyzed and are found to be extremely strong in the upper atmosphere. IV. Relationship between meteor phenomena and solar activity. While a connection between the meteor parallaxes and the folar activity is found, the observational material is judged to be inadequate to support any specific conclusions on the effect. V. Some problems of meteor ionization. Trail formation is found in meteors of all brightnesses, but only in meteors moving at high speeds. Trailforming meteors are ill-defined (blurred outlines). A clear-cut relationship was found between the sharpness of contour definition and the speed and brightness of

Card 4/6

L 17984-63 ACCESSION NR: AT3002083 meteors. Bright and fast meteors are the most blurred; dark and slow meteors are the most sharply defined. VI. Deceleration of telemeteors. Deductive conclusions from meteors entering the field of view versus those passing through or exiting from the field of view show the intense braking effect undergone by meteors entering the atmosphere. VII. Trail drift. The details of these extremely difficult observations are described. VIII. Annual variation of relative and absolute elevations. Maxima in June and December, that is, at the time of the solstices, are noted, but an interpretation is found to be difficult. Astronomical conclusions: I. Luminosity functions. Issuing from the observations of the star magnitude observed, an attempt is made to determine the mass distribution. The authors concur in earlier conclusions that the luminosity function of fast meteors is steep, that is, that it suggests the existence of two types of sporadic material in telescopic meteors also. II. Speed and direction of telescopic meteors. Two illdefined maxima are found: 300-350 min/sec and 450-500 min/sec. The position relative to the apex varies with the speed. As we pass from the fastest to the

Cord 5/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0"

slowest meteors, the maximum is gradually displaced from 225-255 degrees to 285-315 degrees from the direction antiapex-sun to the direction sun-apex. This seemingly gradual transition may, of course, be the apparent result of a compenetration of two groups of meteors. III. The radiants of telescopic meteors. Inas-

much as the distribution of the hourly numbers of meteors coincides almost

L 17984-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002083

precisely with the Poisson distribution, it is concluded that the telemeteors are predominantly of sporadic nature. IV. Hourly numbers of telescopic meteors. The hourly numbers of meteors were determined usually by the Opik method. The greatest hourly numbers occur during the summer. This seemingly trivial fact has an extremely nontrivial interpretation: Inasmuch as during the summer the ecliptic occupies its lowest position, the increase in the number of meteors during

greatest hourly numbers occur during the summer. This seemingly trivial fact has an extremely nontrivial interpretation: Inasmuch as during the summer the ecliptic occupies its lowest position, the increase in the number of meteors during the summer can be explained, in accordance with several antecedent authors, only by a nonuniform distribution of meteoric matter along the orbit of the Earth. The Earth appears to pass through a region having an increased density of meteoric bodies in the vicinity of the solar longitude of 100 to 150°. It is noted that the number of meteors during the IGY (July 1957 through June 1958) exceeds that observed during the same months of the subsequent year. This would suggest the existence of a secular variation in the number of meteors. Orig. art. has 31 tables, 11 figures, and numerous equations and formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ:

29Apr63

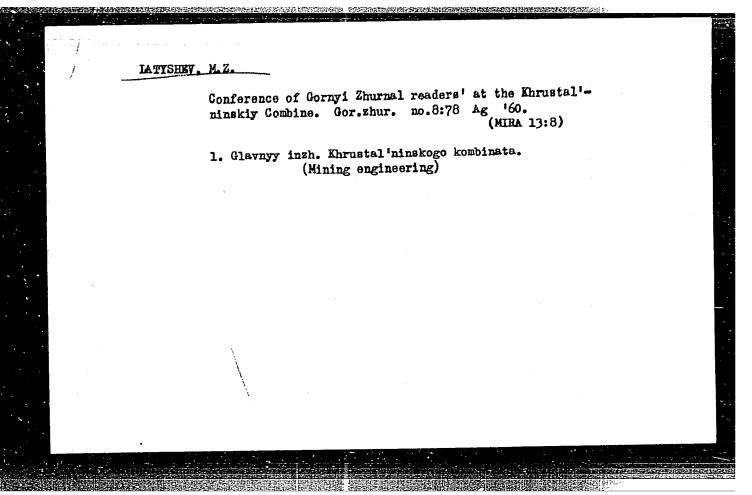
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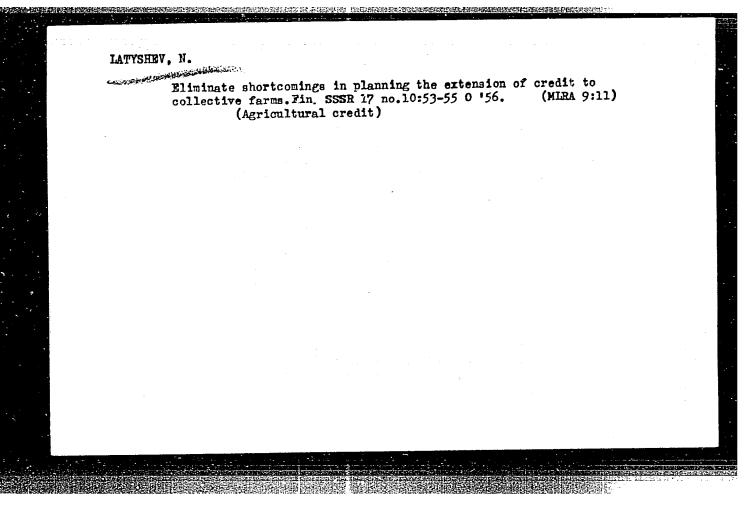
SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 002

Card 6/6





LATYSHEV, N. I.

"The Role of Sandflies in the Preservation of Virus of 'Skin-Leishmaniose" During the Interval Between Epidemics," Dokl. AN SSSR, 30, No.1, 1941

Division of Medical Parasitology, Inst. of Exptl. Med.

是10万元(在15万元)的现在分词的现在分词的现在分词,

LATYSHEV, N. I.

USSR/Medicine - Parasitology Medicine - Parasites

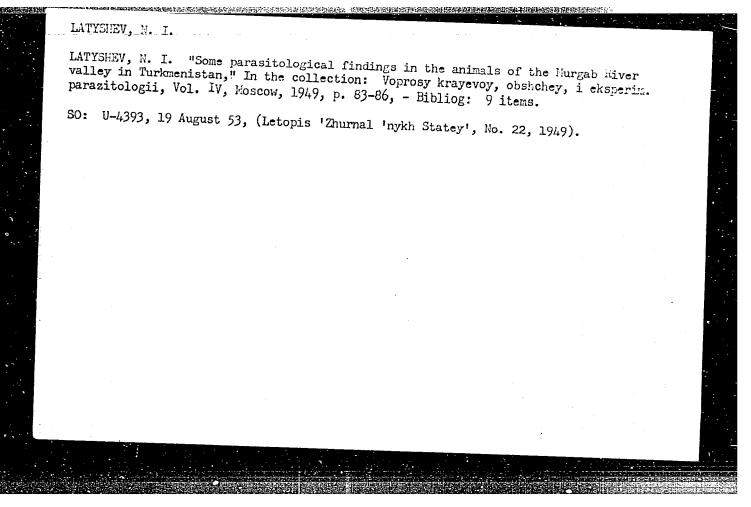
Jul/Aug 48

"Genesis and Evolution of Leishman-Donovan Body," A. P. Kryukova, N. I. Latyshev, Sector of Parasitology, and Med Zool, Inst of Bacteriol, Epidemiol, and Infectious Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR, 18 pp

"Zhur Obshch Biol" Vol IX, No 4

Treats subject under: (1) geographic data; (2) historical data; (3) genetic data; (4) conclusion. Submitted 16 Aug 46.

PA 14/19793



LATYSHEV, N. I.

PA 52/49T7

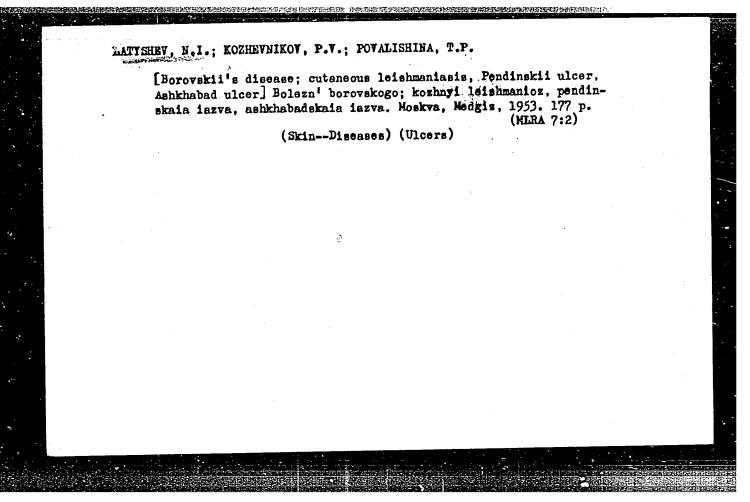
USSR/Academy of Sciences Medicine - Prizes

May 49

"Competition for I. I. Mechnikov Prize" 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 2

Among 12 works submitted in 1946 Mechnikov Prize competition were: A. G. Alekseyev's "Morphophysiological and Experimental Observations on Normal Blood Elements in Mammals. Genesis of the Macrophage" and "Observations on Clinical Hematology. Clinical Value of Eosinophils," A. Ya. Vilenchuk's "A Filtered Form of Pale Bpirochetes," L. V. Gromashevskiy and G. M. Vayndrakh's "Specific Epidemiologh," H. I. Latychev's edition of works on "Etiology," "Epidemiology," "Prophylaxis and Preventive Measures," and "Instruction of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis," Sh. D. Moshkovskaya's "Functional Parasitology" and "Cytotropic Stimuli of Infection and Site of Rickettsiae in the System of Chlamydozoa," and G. K. Khrushchev's "Role of Bllod Leucocytes in Healing Wounds."

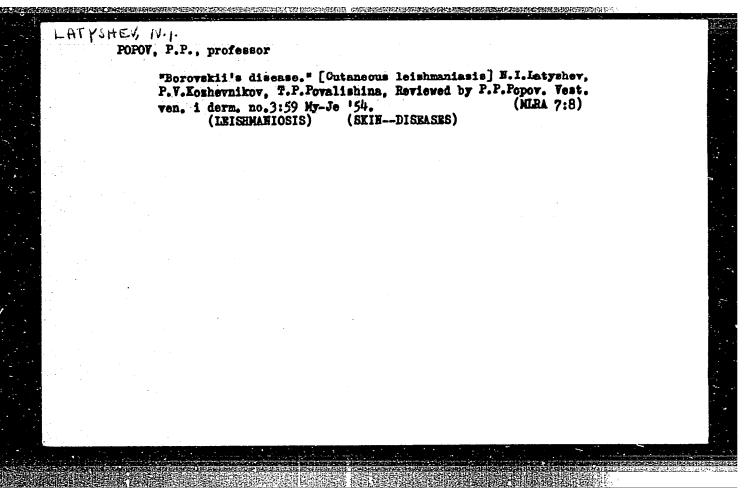


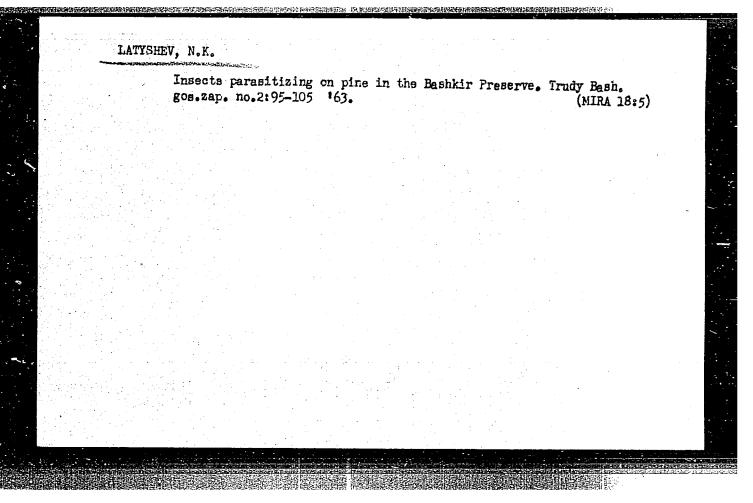
LATYSHEV, H.[1.]

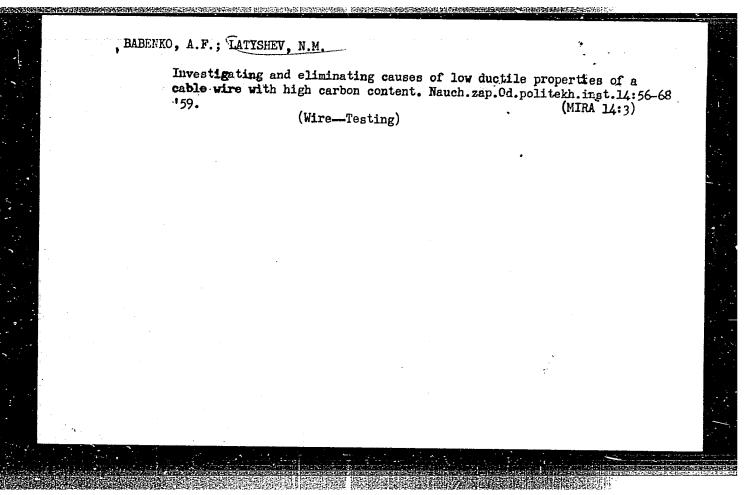
Soccer

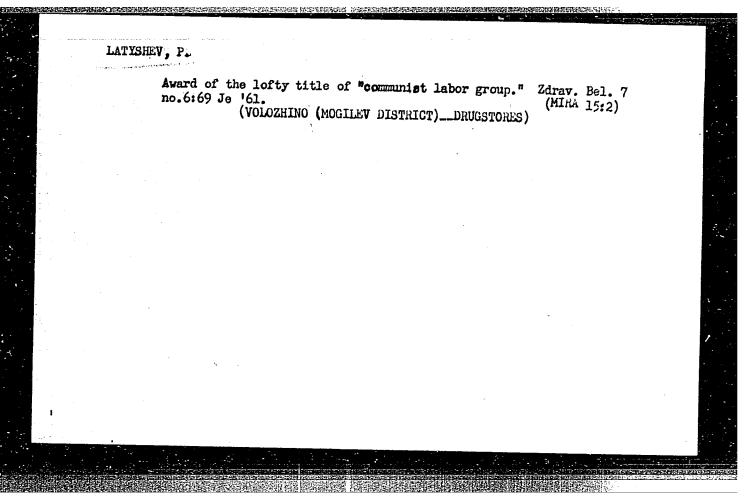
According to precise rules. Fizk. i sport 23, No. 3, 1953.

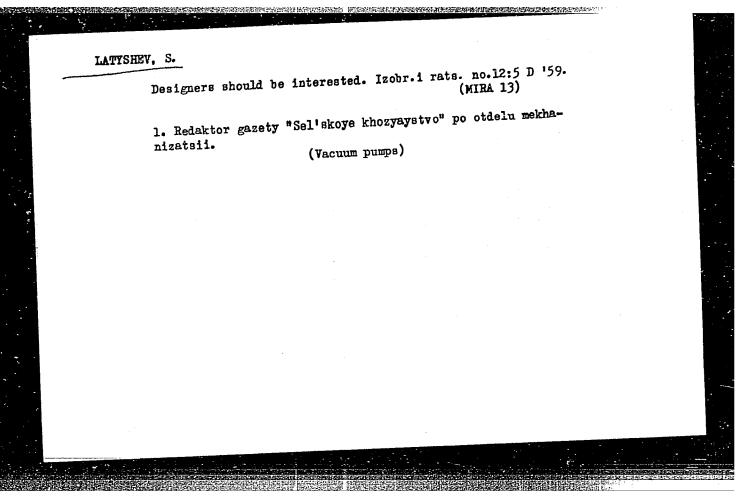
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress June 1953. UNCL.

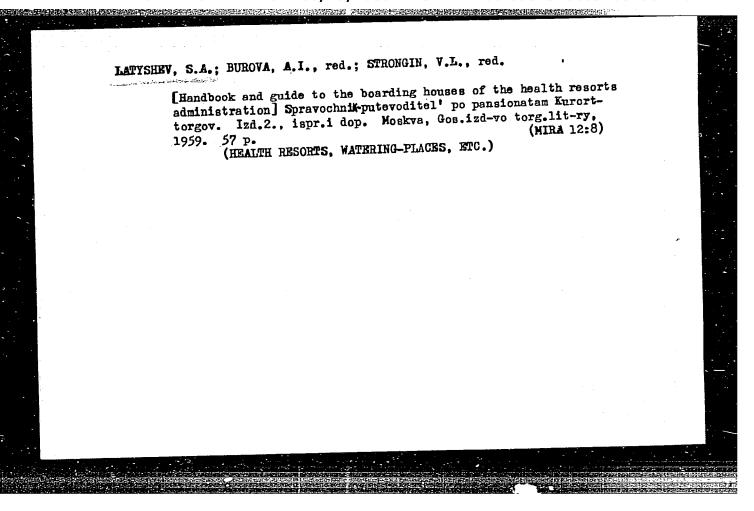


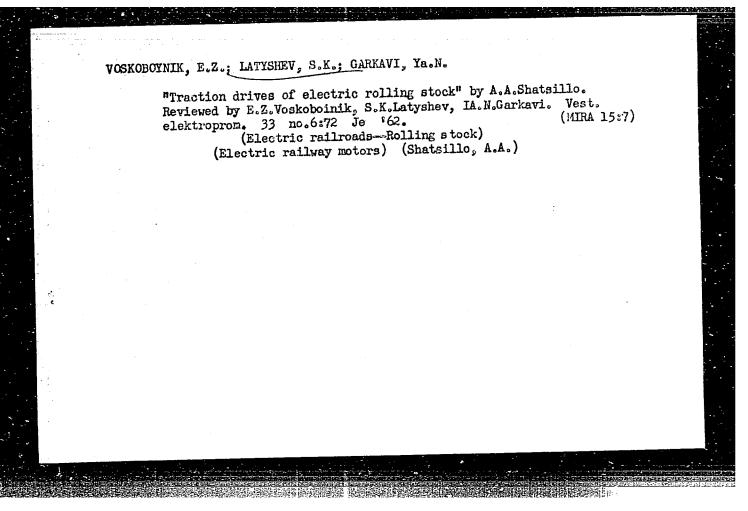










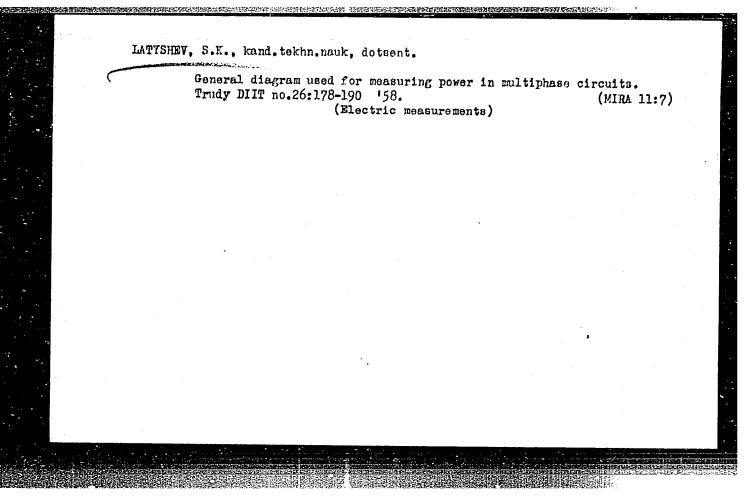


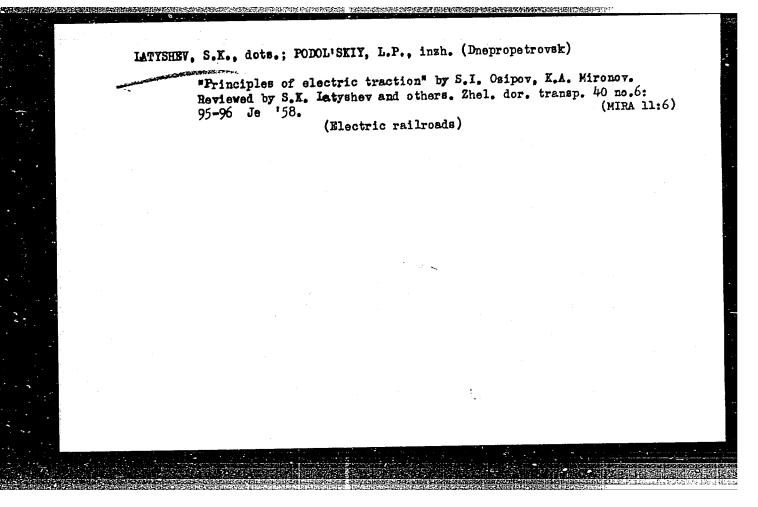
IMINSHEV, S.K., kand. tekan. newky VISIN. N.C., kend. Sekan. nauk;

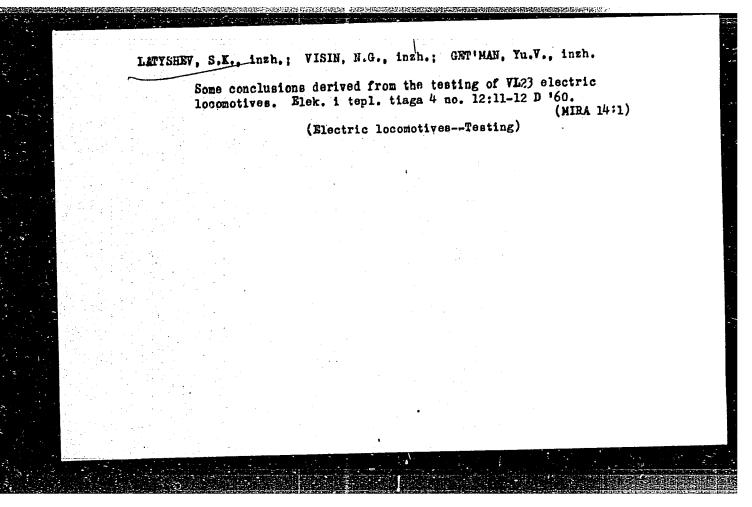
BEZHUDELKO, V.R., irzh.; VAICHERKO, V.K., inch.

Frincipal results of stationary tests of industrial DICC and DICCM electric locomotives. Shor. trud. SHIT no.59:120-148

161. (MIRA 18:4)







IATYSHEV, S.Kh., operator; SAYGAREYEV, G.B., operator; KHAYRUTDINOV, G.Kh., Operator.

Simplified free-flowing well equipment. Bezop.truda v prom. (MIRA 11:3) 2 no.3:17 Mr '58.

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Bugul'maneft'. (011 wells--Equipment and supplies)

FURT, N.; LATYSHEV, V.; CHUDAKOVA, Ye, agronom; NAYDIN, P.G., professor,

Local placement of mineral fertilizers. Nauka i pered. op. v
sel'khoz. 6 no.11:80-82 H '56.

1. Glavnyy agronom Brynskoy mashinno-traktornoy stantsii (for Latyshev).

(Fertilizers and manures)

STARKOV, P.M., prof., red.; AKOPOV, I.E., prof., red.; KOSTIN, A.P., prof., red.; PYATNITSKIY, N.P., prof., red.; LATYSHEV, V.A., dots., red.; AGANYANTS, Ye.K., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Materials of the 14th Conference of Physiologists of the Southern R.S.F.S.R.] Materialy Konferentsii fiziologov iuga RSFSR Krasnodar, Vses. fiziologicheskoe ob vo im. I.P. Pavlova, 1962. 406 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Konferentsiya fiziologov yuga RSFSR. 14th, Krasnodar, 1962.

2. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kubanskogo meditsinskoʻ instituta, Krasnodar (for Aganyants). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy farmakologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar (for Akopov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Kubanskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta, Krasnodar (for Kostin). 5. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy anatomii i fiziologii Krasnodarskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Latyshev). 6. Zaveduyushchiv kafedroy biokhimii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar (for Pyatnitskiy). 7. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy fiziologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar (for Starkov).

LATYSHEV, V. A.

"Some Rules of the Morphological Interrelation Between the Nervous and Muscular Systems." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Physiology, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Norvous System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31246

Author

: Letyshov V.A.

Inst

: Not Givon

Title

: On the Ontogenesis of Feripherel Organs of Musculer Sense

(Nouronuscular Spindles) of Man and of Manuala.

Orig Pub : Uch. sap. Kresnodersk. gos. pod. in-t, 1956, vyp. 18, 170-183

Abstract: Formation of neuronuscular spindles (NMS) in delicate and sertorius muscles of man begin in the second month of prenatal life. Toward the end of the third month, NMS are represented by small clusters of so-called intrafusal muscle fibers. In fetuses of 4-5 months, NMS possess a type of two degree capsule, constructed from a connective tissue joint which encases an increasing number of intrafusal fibers. The connective tissue joint is split into two loaves, between which there is a closed parilymph tic cavity filled by serous fluid, fibers and collular elements. Terminal sensory nerve

Card : 1/2

34

 USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69604.

Author : Latyshev, V.A.

: Krasnodar State Ped. Institute. Inst

: Certain Laws of Morphology of the Peripheral Title

Organs of Muscular Sensation (the Muscle Spindles)

of Man and Marmals.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Krasnodarsk. gos. ped. in-t., 1957,

No 19, 197-209.

Abstract: Three types of spindles in skeletal muscle are

distinguished: simple, consisting of one to ten intrafusal fibers; compound, composed of 10-20 intrafusal fibers; and complex spindles, which are a variant of the compound. Comparison of

: 1/2 Card

14

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64806.

: Latyshev, V. A. Author

: Krasnodar State Ped. Institute. Inst

: Concerning Growth Morphology of the Muscular Title Branches of the Peripheral Nerves in Man and Mam-

mals.

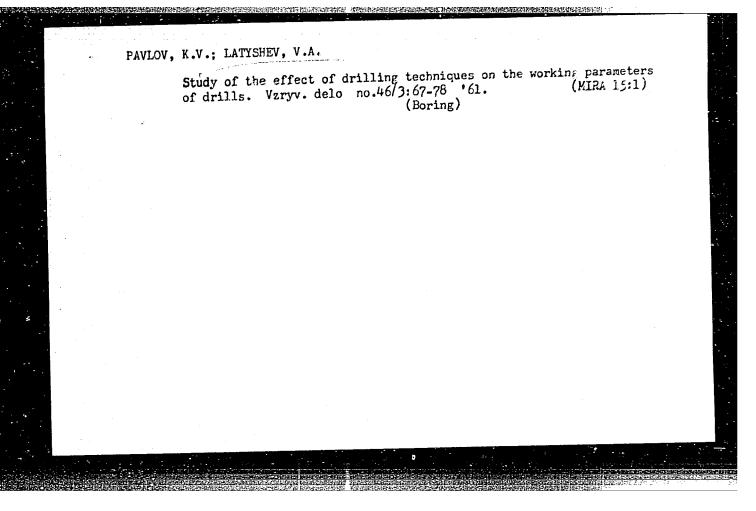
Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Krasnodarsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957,

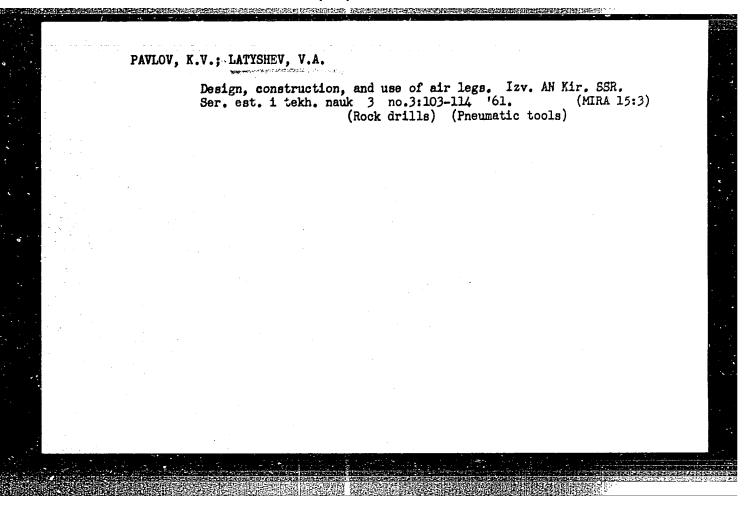
vyp. 19, 211-218.

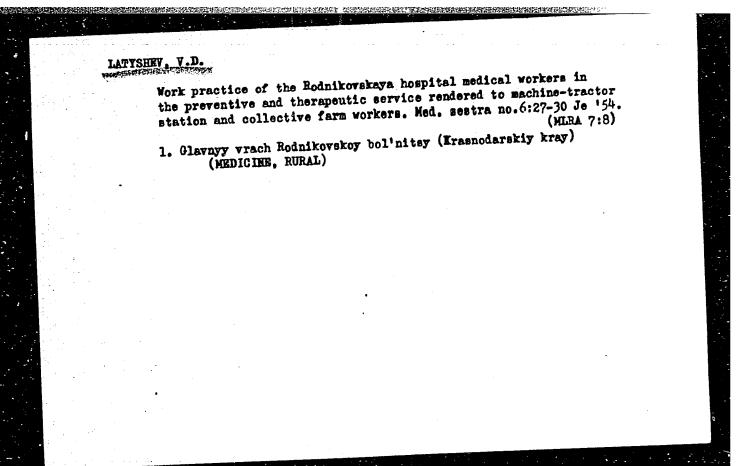
Abstract: A histological study, computing the number of

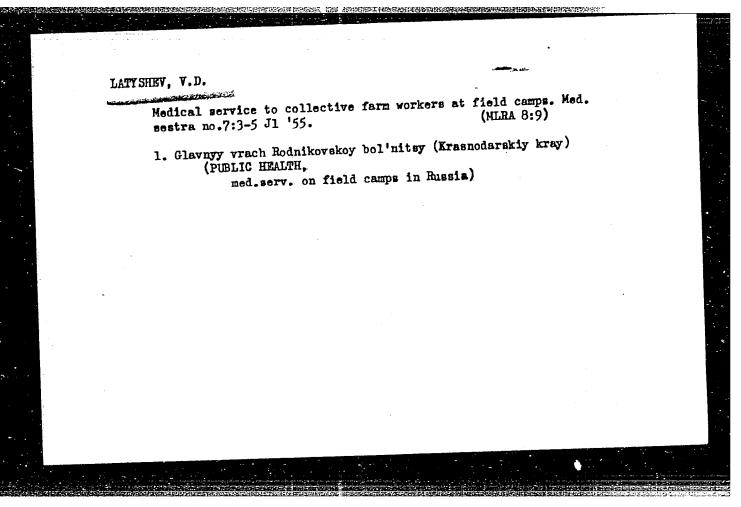
nerve fibers and measuring thickness of the myelin membrane and axis cylinders was made of 26 muscle branches of the peripheral nerves of man in 11 cadavers, and of 55 branches of the cat, in 17 cadavers. It has been shown that with age a fur-

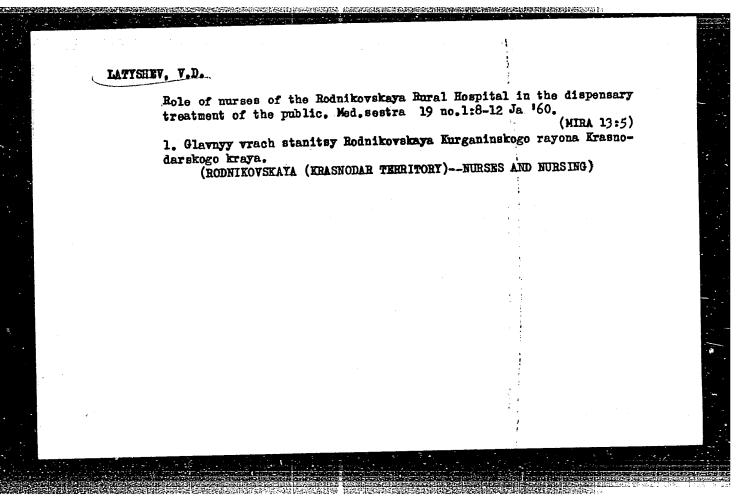
Card 1/2











LATYSHEV, V.D.

How and why we review the public health centers. Med. sestra 20 no.7:33-35 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy vrach Rodnikovskoy bol'nitsy Kurganinskogo rayona Krasnodar-skogo kraya.

(KRASNODAR TERRITORY-PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

sov/32-25-1-45/51

AUTHORS:

Domarev, N. M., Latyshev, V. F.

TITLE:

Tensiometer for Measuring the Deformation of the Sample on the Joint Action of Axial Load and Torsional Moment (Tenzometr dlya zamera deformatsiy obraztsa pri sovmestnom deystvii osevoy

sily i krutyashchego momenta)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 120-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The described tensiometer was constructed under the supervision of E. I. Grigolyuk, Doctor of Technical Sciences. This instrument makes possible the simultaneous measuring of axial and angular deformations of samples (diameter from 10 to 30 mm) in the elastic and elasto-plastic range. The modulus of elastici-

the bending modulus G and the Poisson (Puasson) coefficient μ can be determined . The tensiometer (Fig) consists of two main parts which are supported by two plates (of US steel); each part operates individually. The axial deformations are measured on a 100 mm basis by two micron indicators. The angular deformations are determined by a third indicator which measures with an accuracy of 0.0001 mm the chord of the central angle of the torsional angle over a length of 100 mm. The two

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

Tensiometer for Measuring the Deformation of the Sample on the Joint Action of Axial Load and Torsional Moment

parts of the tensiometer are clamped together before they are mounted on the sample; this is carried out by means of a scale on the supporting clamp (of JOKhGSA steel). A description of the tensiometer is mentioned based on the diagram given.

Card 2/2

5/179/63/000/001/023/031 E081/E135

Domarov, N.M., and Latyshev, V.F. (Moscow) AUTHORS:

Machine for testing metals in creep and long-term TITLE: strength under complex stress conditions YMMT-1500

(UIMT-1500)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye,

no. 1, 1963, 163-166

The machine is designed to apply three types of stress: TEXT: axial stress with tension up to 1500 kg and compression up to 800 kg; torsion with twisting moment up to 30 kg-m; internal pressure up to 500 kg/cm2 (produced by inert gases). The three loading mechanisms can be operated simultaneously, and tests can be carried out at temperatures up to 1200 °C. The specimens are thin walled tubes with a working diameter of 15 - 16 mm and a working length of 100 mm. Axial and angular deformations are measured with extensometers. A detailed description is given of the machine, together with drawings and a photograph. Stress-strain curves at room temperatures for all three types of loading on Card 1/2

Machine for testing metals in creep	E001/E122
steel 1X 18H 9T (1Kh18N9T) are given obtained. There are 6 figures.	as examples of the results
SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962	
Card 2/2	

ZUBOVSKIY, G.I.; LATYSHEV, V.G.; MOVITSKIY, L.A.

Use of SKS-1 high-speed motion-picture cameras for the photographing of distant objects, Zhur. nauch. 1 prikl. fot. 1 kin. 3 no.2:131-135 Mr-Ap '58.

(Cinematography)

(Cinematography)

LATYSHEV, V. II

36431. Patologoanatomicheskaya kharakteristika ostrogo pristupa appenditsita. Sov. vracheb. Sbornik. Vyp. 16, 1949, S. 26-28

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

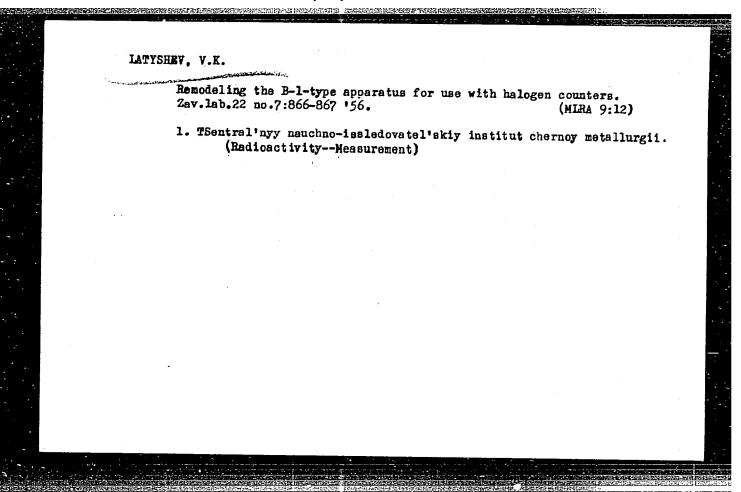
Mining foreman must be an educator of workers. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no. 6:3 Je *58. (NIRA 11:7)

1. Shakhta Mo. 1 tresta Krasnoluchugol*, Donbass. (Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

MEDVEDEY, S.V.; LATYSHEY, V.K.

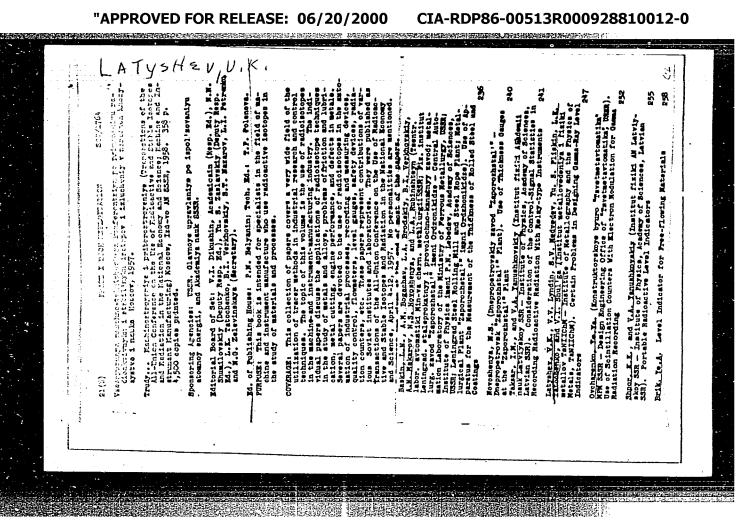
New methods for fluid level measuring using radioactive isotopes.
Priborostroenie no.8:6-9 Ag *56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Radioactive tracers--Industrial applications)
(Measuring instruments)



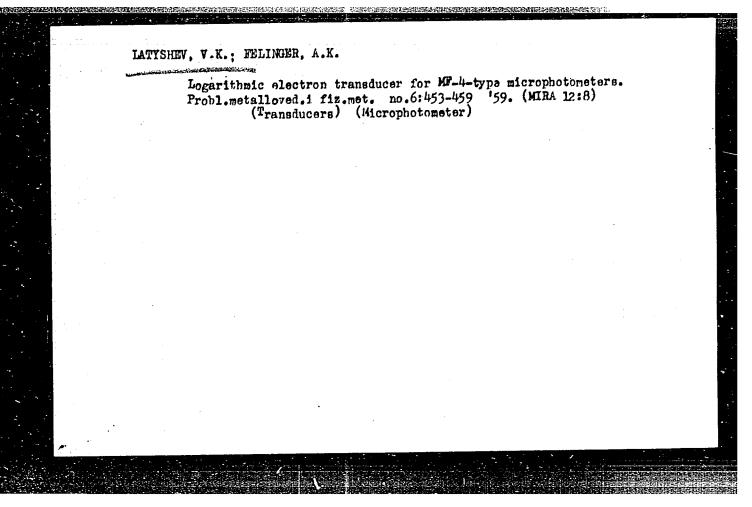
Lagurithmic electronic converter for recording microphotometers.
Zav. lab. 23 nc. 5:630-632 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. TSentral'ryy rauchno-iseledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. (Microphotometer) (Electronic instruments)



CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

22(E) PRO DE TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR	Tridy Macking tropy of principal and a factor of the Alicepte of the Alicep	Definiting Appellant USER, diamong upraviantly politor forming the atomic of one of the atomic of th	Fulfold This book is intended for specialists in the field of ma- the and instook is intended for specialists in the field of ma- the study of materials and processes.	COVERAGE: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the utilization of tracer methods in industrial research and toutive in the total of this volume is the use of redisloscopes in the menchine and instrument-manufacturing industry. The individual papers discuss the application of redisloscope tenhulques that the study of metals and alloy, problems of fraction and labracation, metal cutting, engine parformance, and defects in metals. Saveral papers are devoted to the use of radiolectors in the materation of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices and industrial processes, recording and measuring devices to the context of context of the the description of the first of the use of redistrians of various Soviet institutes and isboratories. They were published as the med Stable Isotope and Redistrian in the Mational Roseway and Schenes, April 4-12, 1975, My presponsations of Nacione.	Vedernikov, A.N. (Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut. Kazan'svia- tion Institute). Gerain Problems in the Preparation of Beta. 292	y institut khimichesko- Chemical Machinery). tioe	sskogo sashinostroy- inery). Production of	"ACREANAM, JV. (Ministersive sypai SSR - USSR Ministry of Com- ministions). Determination of Leaks in the Lead Sheath of Com- ministion Cables 1999	Mineteev, V.I. (Institut kinsicheskoy firid Akademii namk BER., Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USER). Determination of Points of Gas Leskage From Underground Pipe.	1 fixibl metallov the Physics of Metals setoscopy	Factor, LD., Ast. Sanctivator N.I. Davidsho, and M.D. Arra- mento. Tentral Navinations and downstrained for institute charney— setallurgii.—Central Scinniff. Bessero. Institute of Perrous Netallurgi. Use of Scintillation Counters in Betatron Defeato.	buingradekly institut Leningrad Railroad n Counters in the Pro-	Tatochenko, i. K., V.S. Tokmakov, and V.K. Latychev (Institute metallovedeniys if ittiki metallov Tailich — Institute of Metal. Lorthly and the Physics of Netals Tailich (), Rediosopie Control of Walded Seass in Perrous Metallury.	Nazarov, S.T. (Moskovskoys vyssheye tekknichseskoys uchilishehe imeni W.E. Baumana - Kosoow Higher Technical School imeni M.E. Salmana). Radiography of Welded Fips Joints
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41994 . 5/263/62/000/020/006/006 E194/E114

26.2191

Latyshev, V.K.

AUTHOR: TITLE:

Application of radioactive isotopes to the

determination of levels

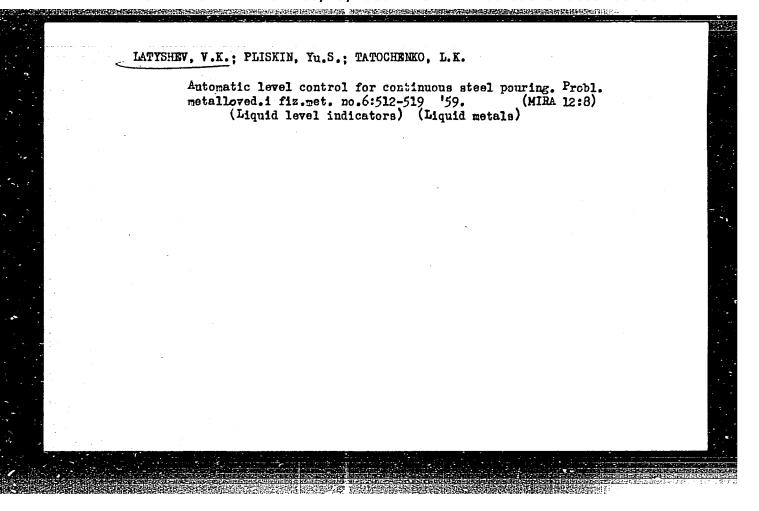
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, Izmeritel'naya. tekhnika, no.20, 1962, 32-33, abstract 32.20.227. (Sbornik Tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, v.6, 1959,

499-511)

A knowledge of the time- and temperature-stability of TEXT: halogen-counter parameters is important in the determination of levels with the aid of radioactive isotopes. Results are reported cf experiments with the two most widely used counters, CTC-1. (STS-1) and CTC -8 (STS-8). Graphs are reproduced showing the average current through the counters as a function of the number of pulses for different load resistances. These curves are very nearly linear for load resistances not exceeding 1 M Ω (both counters). Above 7 M 1 the graphs are very nonlinear. Analytical expressions are reported for these curves and graphs are reproduced Card 1/3

5/263/62/000/020/006/006 Application of radioactive isotopes... E194/E114

showing the average current at different counting rates for the STS-1 counter (20 000, 8 000 and 200 p.p.s.) during continuous operation for 60 hours. Graphs are also given of the average current and the number of pulses as functions of temperature for the STS-8 counter. It is clear from the latter that, under average current conditions, temperatures up to 45° may be used, while under pulse operation the temperature is 60°. In the level meters Ny-4 $(IU-\frac{1}{4})$, NY-3 (IU-3), NY-6 (IU-6) and NY-7 (IU-7) the above counters are used under average current conditions and are placed in series with integrating circuits whose output is fed into amplifiers incorporating triodes and thyratrons. The anode circuits include indicator lamps in the case of IU-7, relays in the case of IU-6 and IU-4, and an output meter in the case of IU-3. Translator's note: this sentence is not clear in the original. All the circuits are simple and contain a small number of tubes. The output of IU-3 is automatically recorded, the working range being 150 mm and the accuracy ± 5 mm. The IU-4 is designed for determination of the level of liquids in cylinders and has a rheocord for remote transmission of readings and audible warning Card 2/3



82882

24,6810

S/120/60/000/02/013/052

Vasichev, B.N., Il'ina, AUTHORS:

Pliskin, Yu.S.

TITLE:

A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

PERIODICAL:

Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2,

pp 51 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The recording of soft radiation by scintillation counters, e.g. in X-ray diffraction work, is complicated by the fact that the working pulses are comparable in magnitude with the noise pulses. In the present work,

this difficulty is removed by using the coincidence circuit shown in Figure la, which is based on two crystal diodes. The points B_1 and B_2 are the inputs connected to the anodes of two photomultipliers and the output of the circuit is at A. The resistor R_3 is much smaller

and R_2 . The diode circuits and the resistance

 R_3 are such that the potential at the point A is

determined by the smaller of the potentials at B_1

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A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

Figure 1 shows the output voltage as a function of currents flowing through the resistors $R_1 = R_2 = 12 \text{ k/L}$. As can be seen from these curves, a reduction in the current I by a factor of 2 leads to a reduction in the output voltage by about 10% (the working point is displaced from M to N). The simultaneous reduction in the currents through R_1 and R_2 by a factor of 2 leads to a reduction in the output voltage also by a factor of 2 (the working point is displaced from M to P). Thus the appearance of a pulse in only one of the photomultipliers leads to a small anticoincidence pulse at the output, while the appearance of simultaneous pulses at the two anodes leads to a large output pulse equal in amplitude to the smaller of the two input pulses. In order to ensure low resolving time, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 must be shunted by parasitic capacitances as small as

Card2/4

possible. The diodes \triangle_1 and \triangle_2 are attached to the point A by short pieces of cable, having a natural

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A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

 $R_{\rm z}$ forms the input resistor capacitance of 27 pF/m. of a cathode follower which decouples this resistor from the capacitance of the connecting cable. The resolving time of this system, determined with the aid of a delay line, was found to be 10 sec. Figure 2 shows the integral noise spectrum for the two photomultipliers taken separately (Curves a and 6) and the spectrum obtained with the coincidence circuit (Curve B). Figure 3 shows the block diagram of the instrument. pulses from the coincidence circuit are fed into an amplifier in series with a discriminator and the output of the discriminator is recorded either by a scaling unit or by a ratemeter working in conjunction with a pen recorder. The basic circuit of the instrument as a whole is shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 shows the highvoltage rectifier employed. Figure 6 shows the amplifier and the single-channel kicksorter. Figure 7 indicates the method of mounting of the sodium iodide crystals between the photomultipliers. Typical spectra obtained are shown in Figures 8-10. The efficiency of the counter

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A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

was found to be of the order of 90% in a wide wavelength region (between the chromium and molybdenum radiation). The system can thus be used successfully at all wavelengths normally employed in X-ray analysis. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 16 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 8 English.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific-Research Institute

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 4/4

LATYSHEV, V. K., CAND TECH SC1, DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO-ACTIVE FEELERS OF LIQUID METAL LEVELS FOR PURPOSES OF AUTOMATION OF CONTINUOUS TEENING OF STEEL. MOSCOW, 1961.

(MOSCOW ENG AND PHYS INST). (KL, 2-61, 209).

-146-

\$/137/61/000/012/083/149 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Matochenko, L. K., Felinger, A. K.

TITLE:

A device to measure the thickness of rolled sheets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallur3iya, no. 12, 1961, 14, abstract 12D93 (V sb. "Radioakt. metody kont. olya i regul. proizv. protsessov",

Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1959, 73-79)

TEXT: TSNIIChM developed a device to mercure the thickness of rolled sheets (for a thickness $\geqslant 7$ mm) operating by the system of dynamic compensation. Unlike the method of static compensation, this system is free of mechanical feed-back and variable shifts. The measuring device makes it possible to record changes in thickness by 0.2 mm at 35 mm total thickness of the sheet, and an intensity of the measuring Co⁶⁰ source on the order of 15 Curie. The measuring unit of the device is not connected with the kinematic drive, causing the motion of the wedge. This makes it possible to accelerate the operational speed of the device by inoreasing the shifting speed of the wedge. Compensation in the system is brought about by changing the amplification factor of the photomultiplier by varying the voltage on the dynode. V. D'yakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

5/081/62/000/009/031/075 B158/B101

AUTHOR:

Latyshev, V. K.

TITLE:

The use of radioactive isotopes for measuring levels

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 168-169, abstract 9Ye30 (Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, v. 6, 1959, 4992 511)

TEXT: The design of gamma level-gauges (GLG) for the measurement of liquid levels in sealed vessels is described. The operation of the GLG is based on the difference in absorption of 1-rays according as these pass above or below the liquid level. The basic parts of the instrument are: a source of radioactive radiation, a Geiger-Müller counter and an electronic system for transmission of a signal or switching in a relay when the liquid level has reached a definite position. The Geiger-Müller counters do not operate on the usual impulse system but on an average current system. This substantially simplifies the design and makes the instruments more reliable in operation. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

s/137/62/000/003/010/191 A006/A101

Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Tatochenko, L. K.

An automatic level regulator for a continuous steel-teeming unit AUTHORS:

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 11, abstract 3P67 TITLE:

("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta

chernoy metallurgii", 1959, v. 6, 512-519)

In the Soviet Union the automatic control of the liquid steel level in the crystallizer of a continuous casting unit was for the first time developed in 1955 at the Plant imeni 1st May of MES USSR. In this unit the level control was brought about by changing the speed of drawing the ingot. The regulation of the roll speed was first carried out manually with the aid of a rheostat connected to the excitation circuit of the generator. However, at a speed of drawing the ingot, raised to 4 m/min (and in future to 7 m/min according to projects) manual control becomes impossible. At the Institute of Metal Working and Physics of Metals, TsNIICM developed the Py-2 (RU-2) type automatic level control device. Its schematic diagram is given and the operational principle

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000**

An automatic level regulator ... S/137/62/000/003/010/191 A005/A101

is described. The static calculation of the control system is also presented.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

32601

s/137/61/000/011/034/123

A060/A101

1208 18.480

Valov, A.N., Latyshev, V.K., Lyndin, V.V., Pliskin, Yu.S.

Application of radiometric transducers in systems for regulating AUTHORS: TITLE:

the level of molten metal in crystallizers of continuous casting

machines

Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 67, abstract 11V392 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve PERIODICAL:

SSSR. v. 3", Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 147 - 149)

The authors describe the principle of operation of a level regulator, The sensor is in the form of a source and receiver of radioactive radiation, which are situated on the opposite sides of the object of measurement. The source is $_{\rm Co}^{60}$ and the receiver is a gaseous ion counter of the type CM-1F (SI-1G). A short description is given of the system of automatic control for the level of the molten metal in the crystallizer of a vertical machine for the continuous casting of steel in ingots of small cross section at the plant imeni the First of May; of a machine for semi-continuous casting of cast iron tubes of the Sinarskiy tute factory; of a machine installed at the Bezhitsa plant. In all the cases

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000**

Application of radiometric transducers ...

32601 S/137/61/000/011/034/123 A060/A101

the regulation proceeds by acting upon the rate of drawing out the article teing cast. At the Novo-Tul'skiy metallurgical plant a system was tried out for the automatic regulation of the metal in the crystallizer by varying the quantity of metal fed into the crystallizer.

Yu. Nechkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

s/137/61/000/012/082/149 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Vasichev, B. N., Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Felinger, A. K., Lyubchenko, A. A., Farfel, Yu. A., Lebedev, O. P., Ivanov, V. I.

A device to measure the thickness of hot rolled metal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 13-14, abstract 12D92 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR, vol. 3" Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 205, 206)

An instrument for measuring the thickness developed at TSNIIChM, is based on the method of dynamic compensation. The device consists of a receiving unit, a container of the measuring source, an electric driven clamp, a feed unit, a recording and an indicating unit. To control the operation of the device a coarse-wedge sector is mounted. The device is employed in a thickness range from 14 to 44 mm; it can however be designed for any range within 5 to 50 mm. In the case of the given model the device is an indicating one. It is intended to be incorporated into the programming unit, controlling the clamping screws of the mill, as a correcting device on periodic-rolling mills, and as an indicator in an automated reduction control system on continuous mills. The accuracy

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810012-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

A device to measure the thickness ...

S/137/61/000/012/082/149 A006/A101

of the device is \pm 0.1 mm on the whole range; the operational speed is one measurement per second.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

s/194/62/000/006/108/232 D256/D308

AUTHORS:

Latyshev, V.K., and Felinger, A.K.

TITLE:

Logarithmic electronic converter for $M\phi$ -4 (MF-4)

type microphotometer

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-10 f (Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy me-

tallurgii, 1959, 6, 453-459)

TEXT: An electronic supplementary unit for the MF-4 type microphotometer was developed and tested in industrial conditions by TsNIIchermet. The unit consists of a log converter, an amplifier and a power supply unit. The log converter employs a single triode 6 H8 (6N8) whose grid circuit is used as a diode with an exponential volt-ampere characteristic, while the anode circuit serves as an amplifier. The logarithmic dependence of the 6N8 anode current upon amplifier. the grid current was obtained for grid currents ranging from 0.01 to 10 mkA at $U_a = 25$ V and $U_f = 3.5$ V. The second half of the 6N8

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Logarithmic electronic converter ... S/194/62/000/006/108/232

D256/D308

tube is used as a compensating stage. A balancing circuit is provided for recording the photometric data using another 6N8 tube; the sinto 3NE-09 (EPP-09) type electronic potentiometer. The circuit diagram of the adapter and a photograph of the instrument are given. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

MAKSIMOV, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; AKINFIYEV, V.I., inzh.;

LATTSHEV, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYNDIN, V.V., inzh.

I.P. Eardin Central Scientific Research Institute of
Ferrous Metallurgy. Stal' 23 no.2:131,157-158 F'63.

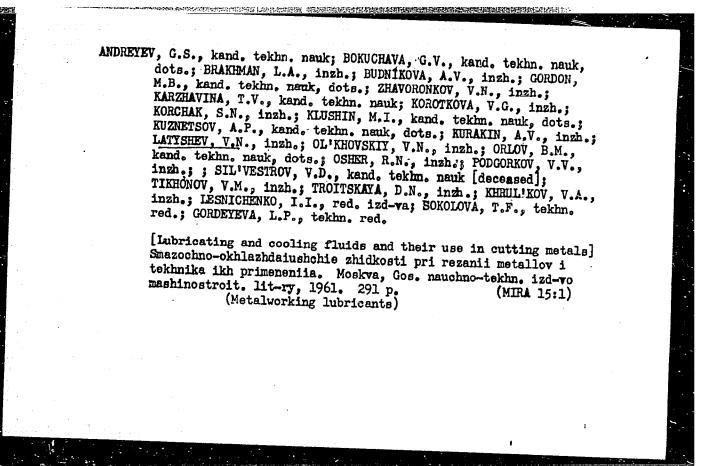
(MIRA 16:2)

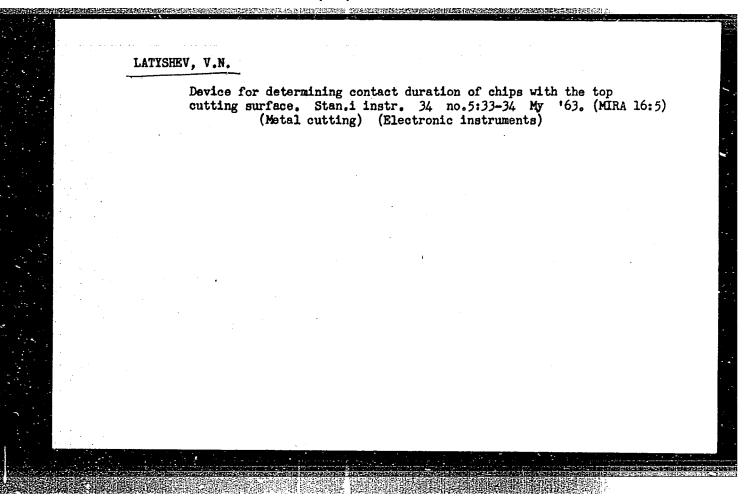
(Dpen-hearth process)

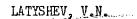
(Rolling (Metalwork))

UR/ Monograph ACC NR: AM6025821 Afanas'yev, Vadim Nikolayevich; Latyshev, Vladislav Konstantinovich; Lyndin, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; Felinger, Aleksandr Konstantinovich Radioisotope instruments in metallurgy (Radioizotopnyye pribory v metallurgii) [Moscow] Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," 1966. 224 p. illus., biblio. 2700 copies printed. TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, radioisotope instrument, radioisotope measuring instrument, metallurgy out, radioisotope, instrument radiotion detecting derice, radioactine traces, industrial media application, retailing to betting machine PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering personnel specializing in controlling various parameters of technological processes by using nuclear radiation and radioisotope measuring instruments, especially those instruments which are used in the field of metallurgy. The authors summarize data useful for development of new instruments which may facilitate dealing with problems of metallurgical industry. References accompany every chapter. Chapter 1 is written by V. K. Latyshev; Chapter 2—jointly by all the authors; Chapter 3 by V. N. Afanas'yev; Chapters 4 and 6 by A. K. Felinger; Chapter 5 by V. V. Lyndin and V. K. Latyshev; and Chapters 7 and 8 by V. V. Lyndin. 539.16.07:669 UDC: Card 1/2

是一个人,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是这个人的,我们就是一个人的人的,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是这种的 ACC NR. AM6025821 TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]: Introduction -- 5 Ch. 1. Nuclear radiation and its interaction with the substance -- 7 Ch. 2. Basic elements of radioisotope instruments -- 29 Ch. 3. Basic characteristics of radioisotope instruments -- 67 Structural systems of radioisotope instruments -- 85 Ch. 5. Measuring the level of aggressive and loose media in metallurgical units -- 118 Ch. 6. Measuring of thickness of rolled sheets -- 187 Instruments based on absorption of γ and β radiation -- 187 Thickness measuring radioisotope instrument ITU-495 -- 189 Thickness measuring radioisotope instrument IT-5250 -- 195 Instruments based on the scattering of y-radiation -- 197 Thickness measuring radioisotope portable instruments RPT -- 197 Instrument based on scattering of β -radiation -- 202 Coating thickness radioisotope measuring instrument ITP-476 -- 204 Ch. 7. Measuring of pressure and consumption of liquids and gases in Ch. 8. Problems of radiation safety in using radioisotope instruments SUB CODE: 18, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 118/ OTH REF ! 035 Card 2/2







1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Frunze.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042271

\$/0145/64/000/005/0173/0179

AUTHOR: Laty*shev, V. N.

TITLE: Effect on the penetrating capacity of anions in electrolyte solutions and surface active agents on metal cutting processes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 173-179

TOPIC TAGS: cutting fluid, cutting fluid electroconductivity, anion penetrating capacity, cutter life, cutting friction coefficient, cutting fluid formulation, metal cutting, surfactant, emulsifying agent

ABSTRACT: Based on a study of the electrical conductivity of numerous cutting fluids, which showed that the properties of such fluids are governed by the group properties of the dissociated anions and cations in them, the author concluded that the penetrating capacity of anions is an important characteristic which should be considered when formulating cutting fluids. He then measured that capacity for numerous solutions of inorganic salts and surface active agents (methodology given) and expressed these as current densities in mA/cm². A group of 23 new cutting fluids (not described) was formulated and tests

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042271

were made to determine the effects of cutting fluids with high anion penetrating capacities on friction coefficients and the life of cutters. Results for steels ShKh 15 and No. 3 indicate decreasing friction coefficients and increasing cutter life with an increase in anion penetrating capacity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy tekstil'ny*y institut (Ivanov Textile Institute)

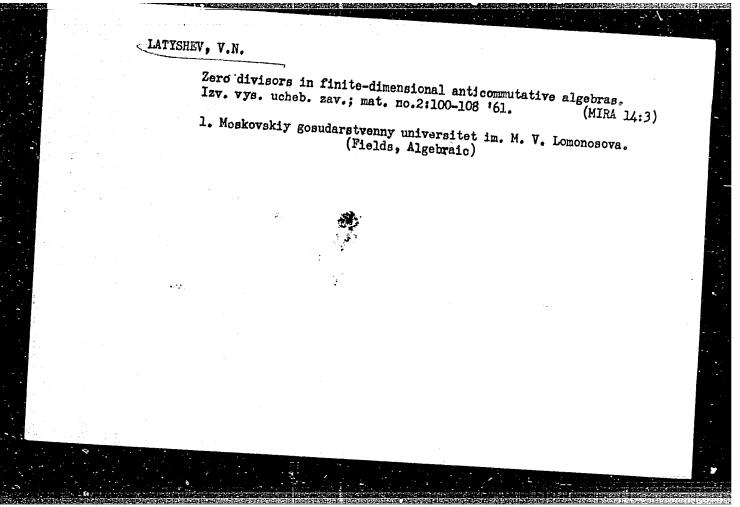
SUBMITTED: 27Apr63

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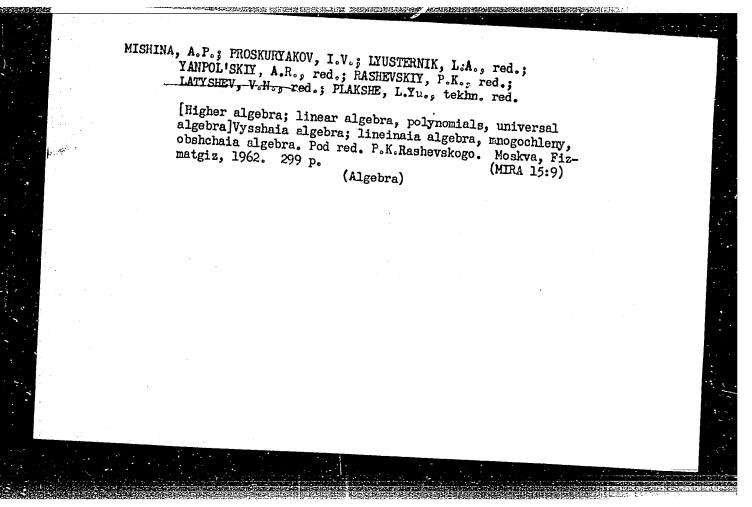
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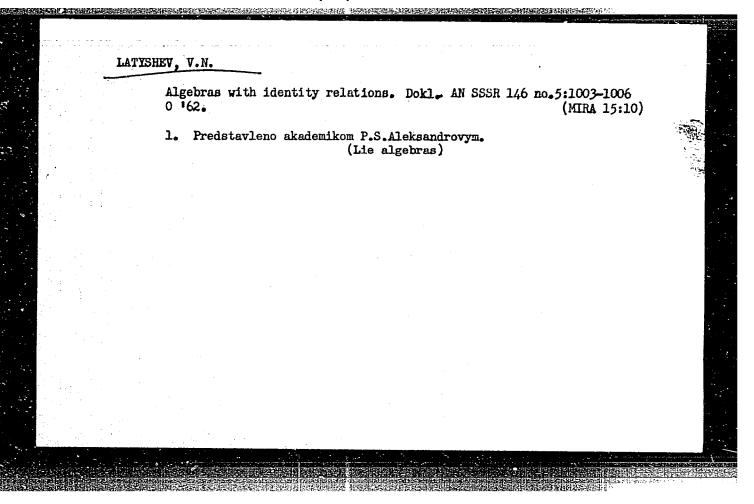
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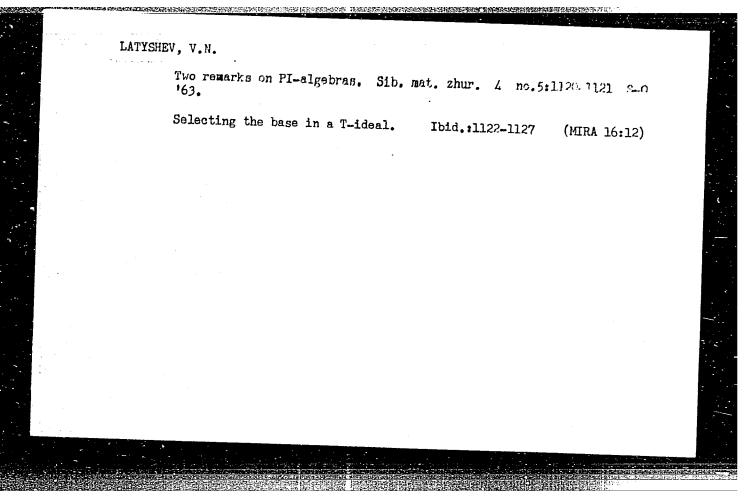


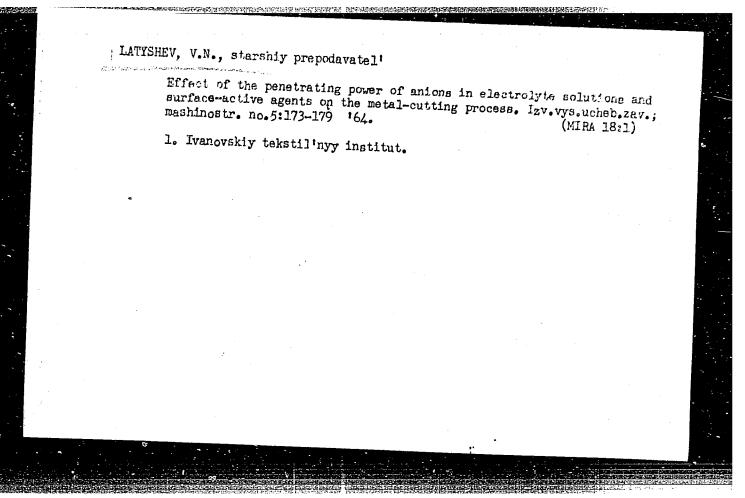
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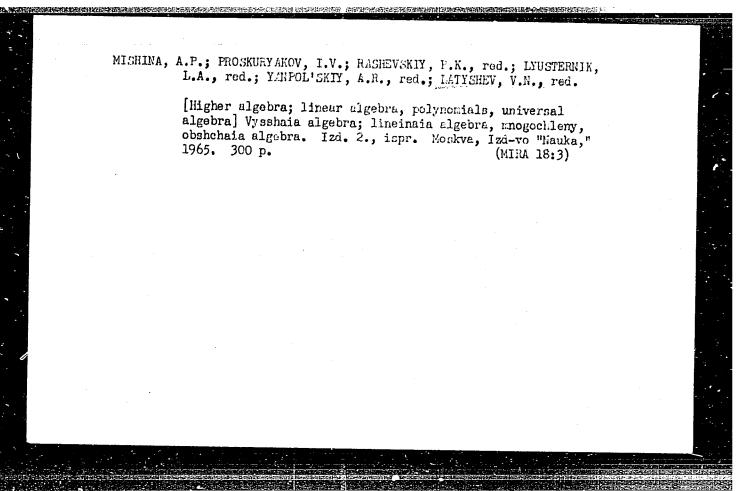




Lie algebras with identical relations. Sib. mat. zhur. 4 no.4:821-829 JI-Ag '63. Zero davisors and nil-elements in a lie algebra. 830-836 (MIRA 16:9)



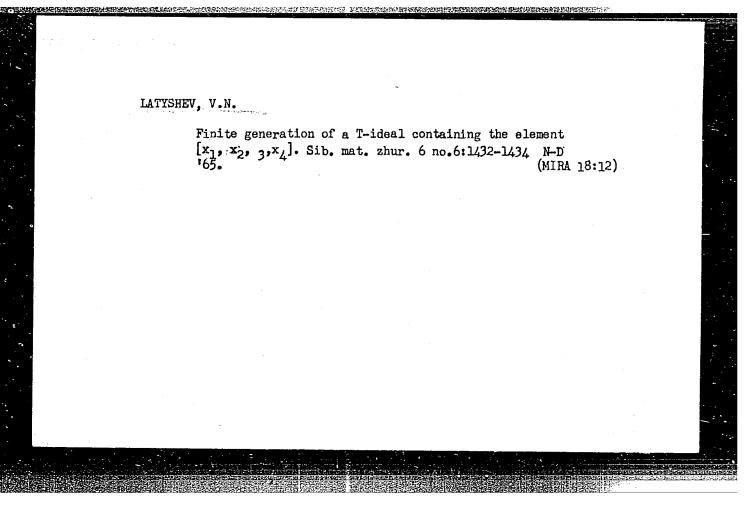


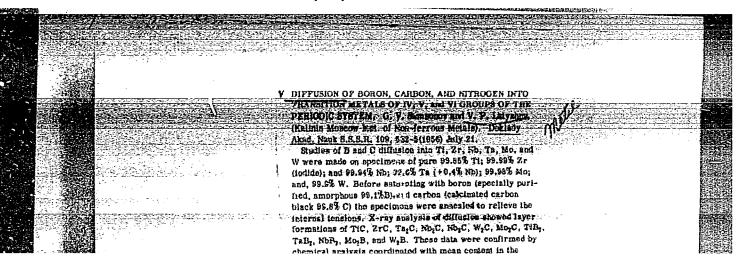


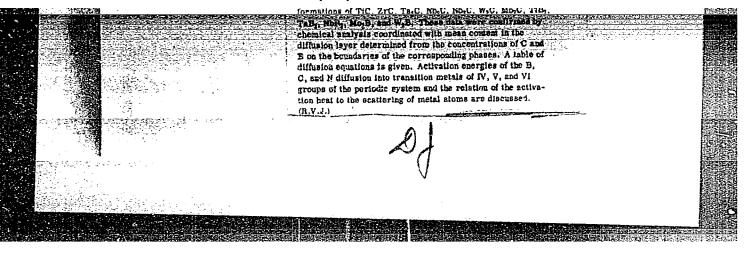
Experience in the use of the new type of cutting fluid based on water-soluble oils in the namufacture of textile machinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. teks. prom. no.6:11/5-14/7 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V. Frunze i Ivanovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni P.S. Baturina. Submitted April 27, 1965.







Studying the catalytic oxidation of propylene. Report No.3:
Methods for determining acrolein in products from the catalytic oxidation of propylene over a copper datalyst. Izv. Sib. otd.

LATYSHEV, V.P.; POPOVA, N.I.

AN SSSR no.9:48-51 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Votochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (Acrolein) (Propylene) (Oxidation)

POPOVA, N.I.; STUKOVA, R.N.; LATYSHEV, V.P.

Study of catalytic oxidation of propylene. Report No.6: Interrelation of voluminal and surface factors in the oxidation of propylene into acrulein. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.8:78-82 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irintsk.

(Propene) (Acrolein) (Oxidation)

S/020/62/147/006/025/034 B144/B101

AUTHORS:

Popova, N. I., Latyshev, V. P.

TITLE :

Study of the mechanism of propylene oxidation on copper

catalysts by separate calorimetry

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962,

1382-1385

TEXT: The temperature effect on the CO₂ formation on copper catalysts, was studied because of its decisive influence on the oxidation of hydrocarbons on these catalysts. A triple copper-constantan differential thermocouple was used to measure the difference in temperature of catalyst surface, interior of reaction vessel, and furnace, so as to find out whether beterogeneous oxidation is accompanied by homogeneous oxidation. The copper oxide catalyst had first been deposited on the wall of the maction vessel from an aqueous copper nitrate solution by heating and passing air through. Before every experiment, the catalyst was stabilized by 1 hr treatment with propylene and O₂. Preliminary

Card 1/3

Study of the mechanism of ...

S/020/62/147/006/025/034 B144/B101

experiments showed that homogeneous oxidation of propylene and acrolein without catalyst did not occur at 300-400°C. When oxidizing propylene on copper oxide, the curve of Δt_1 (catalyst surface - interior of reaction vessel) showed that only heterogeneous oxidation occurred at . 300-370°C, whereas at 400°C heterogeneous and homogeneous oxidations took place. The course of Δt_3 (interior of reaction vessel - furnace) shows homogeneous oxidation to prevail. This is caused by the faster oxidation of acrolein in the interior. Propylene oxidation as such is only heterogeneous, also at the above temperature. At 350-370°C, the oxidation of a mixture of propylene with 2-3% acrolein was of the same nature, but showed slightly lower values since the catalyst was poisened with decomposition products of acrolein. Over the whole region, the oxidation of acrolein is heterogeneous and homogeneous. The oxidation scheme of propylene on copper catalysts worked out by O.V. Isayev et al (DAN, 129, 141 (1959)) was supplemented by the present experiments. The CO, formation was due to (1) direct oxidation of propylene on the catalyst; and (2) oxidation of an organic film forming on the catalyst by decomposition Card 2/3

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of acrolein and propylene; (3) heterogeneous and homogeneous oxidation of acrolein occurring mainly at high temperatures. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Siberian Department of the

Academy of Sciences USSR)

May 19, 1961, by B.A. Kazanskiy, Academician PRESENTED:

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 3/3

LATYSHEV, V.P.; KALIBERDO, L.M.; POPOVA, N.I.

Differential calorimetry method of studying the oxidation of propylene and propylene oxide on a silver catalyst. Kin. i kat. 6 no.1:167-171 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza, Angarsk.

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EwT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)ACC NR: AR6015874 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/012/V002/V002 56 AUTHOR: Razuvayev, Yu. P.; Gantsovskaya, A. S.; Latyshev, V. V. B TITLE: A circuit for current-stabilizer control of an electron beam welding assembly SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 12V8 REF SOURCE: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. 20, no. 6, 1965, 80-84 TOPIC TAGS: electron beam welding, electron gun, current stabilization, stabilizer ABSTRACT: The stabilization of the current of an electron beam in welding assemblies may be achieved by an automatic change of the filament voltage of the gun cathode on the primary side of the flipflop of the filament. The executive element of the stabilizer consists of sequential magnetized regulators and a parallelly non-controlled choke. A calculation and a complete circuit of the stabilizer is presented. The control unit is made of semiconductor devices, which makes it possible to obtain signal actuation time by the stabilizer equal to 0.2 sec with an error of 2%. The increment and drop in current during switching in and out is accomplished exponentially in 1-5 sec. The power at the output of the stabilizer amounts to 200 w. [Translation of abstract] 3 illustrations and bibliography of 5 titles. Ye. K. SUB CODE: 09 Cord 1/1 pla UDC: 621.38:62(general (obshch.))

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PARAMONOVA, V.I.; LATYSHEV, Ye.F.

Use of ion-exchange in the study of the state of a substance in solution. Part 6: Study of complex formation by ruthenium (IV) in solutions of hydrochloric and perchloric acids. Radiokhimia 1 no.4: 458-464 159.

(Ruthenium compounds) (Hydrochloric acid) (Perchloric acid)

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LATYSHEV, Yegor Zakharovich, slesar'; CHMIL', L.N., red.;
SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn. red.

[He has carried out his obligation twelve times over]
Est dvenadtsat' godovykh norm. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (for Latyshev).

(Kharkov-Electric coils)